United Nations S/2000/795

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 August 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 12 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 9 August 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones. During the period from 31 July to 7 August 2000, these aircraft carried out 240 aggressive sorties, 154 of them from Saudi Arabia, 56 from Kuwait and 30 from Turkey. The Minister refers to his letter dated 6 May 2000, to which he has so far received no reply, and calls upon you to assume your responsibilities under Article 99 of the Charter and notify the Security Council of this aggression so that the Council may take the necessary steps to put an end to the illegal no-flight zones imposed on Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-60715 (E) 150800 150800

Annex to the letter dated 12 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 240 sorties in the period from 31 July to 7 August 2000, 154 of them from Saudi Arabia, 56 from Kuwait and 30 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 30 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1033 hours on 1 August 2000 United States and British F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Bamrani, Rawanduz, Ninawa, Zakho and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1125 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1045 hours on 2 August 2000 United States F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Irbil, Zakho, Rawanduz, Dokan and eastern Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1320, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 210 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 0910 hours on 31 July 2000 United States F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 36 missions, 24 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Shinafiyah, Basrah, southern Diwaniyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Najaf, Samawah and Jalibah areas. Our air defence, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1150 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 0800 hours on 2 August 2000 United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 6 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Salman, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Taqtaqanah, Qal'at Sukkar, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Amarah, Qurnah, Artawi, Qal'at Salih and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged them and, at 0915 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1100 hours on 3 August 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated

Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, 14 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Samawah, Amarah, Lasaf, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1215 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0855 hours on 4 August 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 missions, 32 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and two from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Nu'maniyah, Ukhaydir, Lasaf, Samawah, Afak and southern Taqtaqanah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged them and, at 1115 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 0855 hours on 5 August 2000 United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 missions, 26 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Nukhayb, Lasaf, Salman, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Ukhaydir, Diwaniyah, Karbala, Razzazah, Hayy, Najaf, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah and Ushbayjah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1030 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1025 hours on 6 August 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 missions, 22 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qal'at Salih, Qal'at Sukkar, Shatrah, Lasaf, Taqtaqanah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Jalibah, Diwaniyah, Qurnah and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

(g) At 0955 hours on 7 August 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircaft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Razzazah, Samawah, Najaf, Karbala, Basrah, Diwaniyah, Qurnah and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged them and, at 1110 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty,

independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials defending the measures being taken to enforce the no-flight zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these countries in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear international responsibility for actions that are deleterious to the people of Iraq.

The Government of Iraq, condemning these blatant acts of aggression calls upon you to intervene with the Governments of those States to put an end to their acts of aggression and to respect the rules of international law and the sovereignty of Iraq.

On this occasion I wish to refer to my letter dated 6 May 2000 in which we urged you, in accordance with your responsibilities, to adopt a clear stand against this constant armed aggression against the sovereignty of an independent State Member of the United Nations and to call for a halt to this illegitimate and illegal action and to which we have received no reply. We call upon you to declare such a stand and request that you assume your responsibilities under Article 99 of the Charter and notify the Security Council so that it may take the necessary steps to put an end to the no-flight zones imposed on Iraq.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/796

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 31 July 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the presidential statement dated 2 June 2000 (S/PRST/2000/20), in which the Security Council requested me to establish an expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

I wish to inform you that, having completed the usual consultations, it is my intention to appoint as Chairperson of the panel Safiatou Ba-N'Daw (Côte d'Ivoire). Mme. Ba-N'Daw, a former Minister of Energy and a former senior official at the World Bank, is an eminent person whose experience amply qualifies her to occupy this important position.

For the four members of the panel, I propose the following persons of proven professional expertise, impartiality and knowledge of the subregion:

François Ekoko (Cameroon)

Moustapha Tall (Senegal)

Henri Maire (Switzerland)

Mel Holt (United States of America)

Subject to the approval of the Security Council, the Chairperson and members of the Council would convene in New York for an initial briefing before proceeding to Nairobi, which would serve as the base of their operations. The panel would then submit to the Council, through me, a preliminary report after three months containing its initial findings and a final report, with recommendations, at the end of its mandate.

The panel will be assisted by a small staff.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

00-60684 (E) 140800

United Nations S/2000/797

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 14 August 2000 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 31 July 2000 (S/2000/796) concerning the composition of the expert panel on the illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention and the proposal contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) **Hasmy** Agam
President of the Security Council

00-60691 (E) 140800

United Nations S/2000/798

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 August 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 13 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government I wish to inform you that on 19 July 2000 the Kuwaiti naval forces committed fresh acts of piracy in Iraqi territorial waters, firing on the boat called *Ta'awan* (No. 5007/Basrah), making a number of hits and causing material damage. They also attacked a number of launches and boats belonging to nationals of the United Arab Emirates, as follows:

Interception of the United Arab Emirates launch *Qannas*, with seven Indians on board;

Interception of the Indian launch *Barari*, with 12 Indians on board;

Interception of the Indian launch *Barakat Allah*, with 12 Indians on board.

The action by Kuwaiti naval forces in entering our territorial waters and attacking boats and launches inside those waters is a manifest breach of Iraq's sovereignty and integrity and an act of armed aggression that, by the most elementary standards governing relations between States, constitutes a flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of the principles of international law and prevailing international conventions that reject the threat or use of force against the integrity and independence of any State. We protest against this hostile conduct of the Kuwaiti authorities, and we urge you to intervene in order to prevent these violations, namely entry into Iraq's territorial waters and the perpetration of such acts of aggression and provocation. The Government of the Republic of Iraq reserves in full the inalienable right accorded to it by the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and international conventions to take whatever measures are necessary to defend the sovereignty and integrity of its territory and its territorial waters and, in accordance with the principle of international responsibility, to seek compensation for the material and other damage done to it by these acts of aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-60721 (E) 150800 150800

United Nations S/2000/799

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000, by which the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) until 31 August 2000. The Council also requested me to provide a report to the Council every 60 days on the implementation of that resolution.

My next report to the Council would therefore be due by 24 August and would contain recommendations on the status of MONUC in the light of the situation as it has developed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These developments have regularly been brought to the attention of the Council by my previous reports and through informal briefings.

Members of the Security Council are therefore aware of the adverse climate which has so far prevented the deployment of MONUC in accordance with the Council's resolutions. The situation is characterized by persistent large-scale fighting in many parts of the country, severe restrictions imposed by the Government and other parties on the Mission's freedom of movement, the refusal of the Government to permit the deployment of United Nations armed troops in accordance with the decisions of the Council and my Special Representative and, not least, by a sustained campaign of vilification conducted against MONUC and individual members of its staff, which has created significant risks to their security.

The Lusaka peace process is therefore currently undergoing an extremely challenging phase, which requires substantial reevaluation not only on the part of its signatories, but also of the United Nations. In particular, the role MONUC can play under current circumstances remains unclear. At the same time, there have been major developments whose implications should be fully studied and taken into consideration before I submit my recommendations to the Security Council. These include the summit meeting to be convened today in Lusaka by President Frederick Chiluba with the participation of the signatories of the Lusaka Peace Agreement Accord, and the statement by the Government of Rwanda concerning the disengagement of its forces in Kasai.

In order to allow sufficient time to assess the impact of these important developments and to formulate my recommendations accordingly, I would like to request that the Security Council consider an interim extension of the mandate of MONUC for one month, until 30 September 2000.

00-60708 (E) 140800

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

United Nations S/2000/800

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your attention the statement made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK) that local elections in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, would be held on 28 October 2000.

The holding of the local elections in Kosovo and Metohija is contrary to the essential provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, especially those relative to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and amounts to the policy of fait accompli and the support of ethnic Albanian separatism and terrorism. It is not contributive to achieving a peaceful political solution and could lead to the destabilization not only of Kosovo and Metohija but of the entire region. In bringing these facts to the attention of the Security Council on a number of occasions, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has constantly emphasized that voter registration and elections in Kosovo and Metohija can be carried out only if necessary conditions are established and implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) is secured and essentially achieved.

The fallacy of such policy has been pointed out also by some other important international actors, including some permanent members of the Security Council. Illustrative in that regard is the recent statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the effect that a forced holding of elections would undermine all efforts to build a truly democratic and multi-ethnic society in Kosovo and Metohija, and that the question of holding elections is directly related to the problems of maintaining regional peace and security and should therefore be solved not by the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo but by the Security Council.

In bringing the question of the holding of local elections in Kosovo and Metohija to the attention of the Security Council, I would like to reiterate the Yugoslav position presented on a number of occasions in the past. The elections can be held only with the participation of the Yugoslav authorities in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and upon creation of these conditions: full implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999); establishment of a secure environment for all residents at Kosovo and Metohija; deportation of all foreign nationals that have entered Kosovo and

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Metohija illegally; and the reaching of agreement on a political solution and the setting up of government structures for which elections will be held.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2000/800*

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your attention the statement made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK) that local elections in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, would be held on 28 October 2000.

The holding of the local elections in Kosovo and Metohija is contrary to the essential provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, especially those relative to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and amounts to the policy of fait accompli and the support of ethnic Albanian separatism and terrorism. It is not contributive to achieving a peaceful political solution and could lead to the destabilization, not only of Kosovo and Metohija, but of the entire region. In bringing these facts to the attention of the Security Council on a number of occasions, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has constantly emphasized that voter registration and elections in Kosovo and Metohija can be carried out only if necessary conditions are established and implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) is secured and essentially achieved.

The fallacy of such policy has been pointed out also by some other important international actors, including some permanent members of the Security Council. Illustrative in that regard is the recent statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the effect that a forced holding of elections would undermine all efforts to build a truly democratic and multi-ethnic society in Kosovo and Metohija, and that the question of holding elections is directly related to the problems of maintaining regional peace and security and should therefore be solved not by the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo but by the Security Council.

In bringing the question of the holding of local elections in Kosovo and Metohija to the attention of the Security Council, I would like to reiterate the Yugoslav position presented on a number of occasions in the past. The elections can be held only with the participation of the Yugoslav authorities in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and upon creation of these conditions: full implementation of Security Council resolution

* Reissued for technical reasons.

00-61179 (E) 170800

1244 (1999); establishment of a secure environment for all residents at Kosovo and Metohija; deportation of all foreign nationals that have entered Kosovo and Metohija illegally; and the reaching of agreement on a political solution and the setting up of government structures for which elections will be held.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2000/800**

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have been instructed by my Government to bring to your attention the statement made by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK) that local elections in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, would be held on 28 October 2000.

The holding of the local elections in Kosovo and Metohija is contrary to the essential provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, especially those relative to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and amounts to the policy of fait accompli and the support of ethnic Albanian separatism and terrorism. It is not contributive to achieving a peaceful political solution and could lead to the destabilization, not only of Kosovo and Metohija, but of the entire region. In bringing these facts to the attention of the Security Council on a number of occasions, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has constantly emphasized that voter registration and elections in Kosovo and Metohija can be carried out only if necessary conditions are established and implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) is secured and essentially achieved.

The fallacy of such policy has been pointed out also by some other important international actors, including some permanent members of the Security Council. Illustrative in that regard is the recent statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation to the effect that a forced holding of elections would undermine all efforts to build a truly democratic and multi-ethnic society in Kosovo and Metohija, and that the question of holding elections is directly related to the problems of maintaining regional peace and security and should therefore be solved not by the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo but by the Security Council.

In bringing the question of the holding of local elections in Kosovo and Metohija to the attention of the Security Council, I would like to reiterate the Yugoslav position presented on a number of occasions in the past. The elections can be held only with the participation of the Yugoslav authorities in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Serbia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and upon creation of these conditions: full implementation of Security Council resolution

** Second reissue for technical reasons.

00-61496 (E) 220800

1244 (1999); establishment of a secure environment for all residents at Kosovo and Metohija; deportation of all foreign nationals that have entered Kosovo and Metohija illegally; and the reaching of agreement on a political solution and the setting up of government structures for which elections will be held.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2000/801

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have been instructed by my Government to lodge the strongest protest on its behalf and to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council at the armed attack on and the usurpation of the RMHK *Trepča* Shareholding Corporation by the Kosovo Force (KFOR).

In the night between 13 and 14 August 2000, massive KFOR forces carried out an unprovoked brutal attack on *Trepča* near Kosovska Mitrovica and occupied it. In doing so, they violated the KFOR mandate and Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 in the most flagrant way so far.

KFOR used armed force against peaceful employees and management of *Trepča* and the official state representatives, as well as the peaceful Serbian population in that part of the Province. Even though the basic task of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and KFOR under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) is to guarantee physical and property security of residents and to provide a secure environment in the Province, by this attack they have openly aligned themselves before the eyes of the entire world with ethnic Albanian separatists and terrorists.

The attack on and the occupation of *Trepča* by KFOR constitutes the most drastic violation of their mandate and the provisions of the Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) so far. This is a unique case of forces acting under a mandate of the United Nations being massively engaged against a peaceful population for the protection of which they have been dispatched by the Security Council and accepted by the Government of my country. The goals of the demonstration of the armed force of KFOR are very clear indeed: the intimidation and expulsion of the Serbian population, continuation of the ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanians and an illegal usurpation of *Trepča* and of national, economic and natural resources.

The alleged concern of Bernard Kouchner for the protection of the environment is yet another cynical and transparent attempt to hoodwink world public opinion and the Security Council, which confirms that the KFOR action is completely unfounded and represents the most flagrant and brazen violation of the decisions of the Security Council and the norms of the international law in general. Behind the deception are those who are responsible for the aggression on my country last year, for the loss of thousands of human lives, for the humanitarian, economic and environmental catastrophe, as well as for the escalation of terrorism

00-60750 (E) 150800

and separatism in South-East Europe and in other parts of the world. They are those who sowed over 30,000 bombs with depleted uranium all over Kosovo and Metohija during the three-month aerial bombardment, the consequences of which are unforeseeable.

The action of KFOR and UNMIK is without a precedent and constitutes an attempt to abuse and manipulate the Security Council. This is a blow to the inviolability of property rights and an attempt to occupy natural and economic assets of a sovereign country illegally and by force.

Bearing in mind the gravity of the situation and the consequences that may arise from such acts, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia demands energetically that the Security Council condemn the takeover of *Trepča* and to bring a decision to return the situation into the status quo ante so as to enable *Trepča* and its employees to continue normal work. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to point out that it will not recognize the consequences of this violent act nor the situations that have arisen on the basis of the acts of KFOR and UNMIK.

Alongside the armed action against *Trepča*, KFOR has carried out vandal raids against the only remaining organs in the Serbian language in Kosovo and Metohija, Radio *S* at Zvečan and the newspaper *Jedinstvo* in Priština. Their offices and equipment have been smashed and destroyed while brute force has been used against journalists and other personnel. The vandal suppression of the Serbian-language media with the use of armed military force constitutes an unprecedented act and is part of the extended collaboration of KFOR and UNMIK with ethnic Albanian separatists and terrorists for the realization of the concept of ethnic cleansing.

The aforementioned is a clear confirmation that the overall activity of UNMIK and KFOR serves goals that are in full contrast to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and that they are conducive to the further exacerbation of the situation with the unforeseeable consequences. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects therefore that the Security Council will take, without further delay, concrete and energetic measures to finally put under control the activities of its representatives and to end their policy of fait accompli, which threatens peace and stability in the region. It is only in this way that it will be possible to stop a further erosion of the authority of the United Nations and pave the way to a peaceful political solution as provided for by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanović**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2000/801*

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have been instructed by my Government to lodge the strongest protest on its behalf and to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council at the armed attack on and the usurpation of the RMHK *Trepča* Shareholding Corporation by the Kosovo Force (KFOR).

In the night between 13 and 14 August 2000, massive KFOR forces carried out an unprovoked brutal attack on *Trepča* near Kosovska Mitrovica and occupied it. In doing so, they violated the KFOR mandate and Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 in the most flagrant way so far.

KFOR used armed force against peaceful employees and the management of *Trepča* and the official state representatives, as well as the peaceful Serbian population in that part of the Province. Even though the basic task of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and KFOR under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) is to guarantee physical and property security of residents and to provide a secure environment in the Province, by this attack they have openly aligned themselves before the eyes of the entire world with ethnic Albanian separatists and terrorists.

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The alleged concern of Bernard Kouchner for the protection of the environment is yet another cynical and transparent attempt to hoodwink world public opinion and the Security Council, which confirms that the KFOR action is completely unfounded and represents the most flagrant and brazen violation of the decisions of the Security Council and the norms of international law in general.

* Reissued for technical reasons.

00-61185 (E) 170800

Behind the deception are those who are responsible for the aggression on my country last year, for the loss of thousands of human lives, for the humanitarian, economic and environmental catastrophe, as well as for the escalation of terrorism and separatism in South-East Europe and in other parts of the world. They are those who sowed over 30,000 bombs with depleted uranium all over Kosovo and Metohija during the three-month aerial bombardment, the consequences of which are unforeseeable.

The action of KFOR and UNMIK is without precedent and constitutes an attempt to abuse and manipulate the Security Council. This is a blow to the inviolability of property rights and an attempt to occupy natural and economic assets of a sovereign country illegally and by force.

Bearing in mind the gravity of the situation and the consequences that may arise from such acts, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia demands energetically that the Security Council condemn the takeover of *Trepča* and bring a decision to return the situation to the status quo ante, so as to enable *Trepča* and its employees to continue normal work. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to point out that it will not recognize the consequences of this violent act, nor the situations that have arisen on the basis of the acts of KFOR and UNMIK.

Alongside the armed action against *Trepča*, KFOR has carried out vandal raids against the only remaining organs in the Serbian language in Kosovo and Metohija, Radio *S* at Zvečan and the newspaper *Jedinstvo* in Priština. Their offices and equipment have been smashed and destroyed, while brute force has been used against journalists and other personnel. The vandal suppression of the Serbian-language media with the use of armed military force constitutes an unprecedented act and is part of the extended collaboration of KFOR and UNMIK with ethnic Albanian separatists and terrorists for the realization of the concept of ethnic cleansing.

The aforementioned is a clear confirmation that the overall activity of UNMIK and KFOR serves goals that are in full contrast to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and that they are conducive to the further exacerbation of the situation with the unforeseeable consequences. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects therefore that the Security Council will take, without further delay, concrete and energetic measures to finally put under control the activities of its representatives and to end their policy of fait accompli, which threatens peace and stability in the region. It is only in this way that it will be possible to stop a further erosion of the authority of the United Nations and pave the way to a peaceful political solution, as provided for by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanović**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2000/801**

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have been instructed by my Government to lodge the strongest protest on its behalf and to request an urgent meeting of the Security Council at the armed attack on and the usurpation of the RMHK *Trepča* Shareholding Corporation by the Kosovo Force (KFOR).

In the night between 13 and 14 August 2000, massive KFOR forces carried out an unprovoked brutal attack on *Trepča* near Kosovska Mitrovica and occupied it. In doing so, they violated the KFOR mandate and Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 in the most flagrant way so far.

KFOR used armed force against peaceful employees and the management of *Trepča* and the official state representatives, as well as the peaceful Serbian population in that part of the Province. Even though the basic task of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and KFOR under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) is to guarantee physical and property security of residents and to provide a secure environment in the Province, by this attack they have openly aligned themselves before the eyes of the entire world with ethnic Albanian separatists and terrorists.

The attack on and the occupation of *Trepča* by KFOR constitutes the most drastic violation of its mandate and the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) so far. This is a unique case of forces acting under a mandate of the United Nations being massively engaged against a peaceful population for the protection of which they have been dispatched by the Security Council and accepted by the Government of my country. The goals of the demonstration of the armed force of KFOR are very clear indeed: the intimidation and expulsion of the Serbian population, continuation of the ethnic cleansing of Serbs and other non-Albanians and an illegal usurpation of *Trepča* and of national, economic and natural resources.

The alleged concern of Bernard Kouchner for the protection of the environment is yet another cynical and transparent attempt to hoodwink world public opinion and the Security Council, which confirms that the KFOR action is completely unfounded and represents the most flagrant and brazen violation of the decisions of the Security Council and the norms of international law in general. Behind the deception are those who are responsible for the aggression on my

** Second reissue for technical reasons.

00-61502 (E) 220800

country last year, for the loss of thousands of human lives, for the humanitarian, economic and environmental catastrophe, as well as for the escalation of terrorism and separatism in South-East Europe and in other parts of the world. They are those who sowed over 30,000 bombs with depleted uranium all over Kosovo and Metohija during the three-month aerial bombardment, the consequences of which are unforeseeable.

The action of KFOR and UNMIK is without precedent and constitutes an attempt to abuse and manipulate the Security Council. This is a blow to the inviolability of property rights and an attempt to occupy natural and economic assets of a sovereign country illegally and by force.

Bearing in mind the gravity of the situation and the consequences that may arise from such acts, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia demands energetically that the Security Council condemn the takeover of *Trepča* and bring a decision to return the situation to the status quo ante, so as to enable *Trepča* and its employees to continue normal work. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to point out that it will not recognize the consequences of this violent act, nor the situations that have arisen on the basis of the acts of KFOR and UNMIK.

Alongside the armed action against *Trepča*, KFOR has carried out vandal raids against the only remaining organs in the Serbian language in Kosovo and Metohija, Radio *S* at Zvečan and the newspaper *Jedinstvo* in Priština. Their offices and equipment have been smashed and destroyed, while brute force has been used against journalists and other personnel. The vandal suppression of the Serbian-language media with the use of armed military force constitutes an unprecedented act and is part of the extended collaboration of KFOR and UNMIK with ethnic Albanian separatists and terrorists for the realization of the concept of ethnic cleansing.

The aforementioned is a clear confirmation that the overall activity of UNMIK and KFOR serves goals that are in full contrast to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and that they are conducive to the further exacerbation of the situation with the unforeseeable consequences. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia expects therefore that the Security Council will take, without further delay, concrete and energetic measures to finally put under control the activities of its representatives and to end their policy of fait accompli, which threatens peace and stability in the region. It is only in this way that it will be possible to stop a further erosion of the authority of the United Nations and pave the way to a peaceful political solution, as provided for by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanović**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2000/802

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 August 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 12 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 9 August 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the ongoing wanton aggression against Iraq by United States and British aircraft in the unlawful no-flight zones. During the period from 31 July to 7 August 2000, these aircraft carried out 240 aggressive sorties, 154 of them from Saudi Arabia, 56 from Kuwait and 30 from Turkey. The Minister urges the Security Council to assume its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security by intervening with the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the logistic support for this aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to inducing them to halt, end and desist from any resumption of their constant and unwarranted aggression against Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-60768 (E) 160800 170800

Annex to the letter dated 12 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you that United States and British warplanes based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey have continued to violate the airspace of the Republic of Iraq. They carried out 240 sorties in the period from 31 July to 7 August 2000, 154 of them from Saudi Arabia, 56 from Kuwait and 30 from Turkey, as shown hereunder.

1. In the northern region 30 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 1033 hours on 1 August 2000 United States and British F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 14 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Bamarni, Rawanduz, Ninawa, Zakho and Irbil areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1125 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 1045 hours on 2 August 2000 United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 16 missions from Turkish territory, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Turkish airspace and overflew the Dohuk, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Irbil, Zakho, Rawanduz, Dokan and eastern Mosul areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1320 hours, drove them off.

2. In the southern region 210 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 13,000 metres, as follows:

(a) At 0910 on 31 July 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 36 missions, 24 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Shinafiyah, Basrah, southern Diwaniyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Najaf, Samawah and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1150 hours, drove them off.

(b) At 0800 on 2 August 2000 United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and six from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Samawah, Salman, Shinafiyah, Lasaf, Taqtaqanah, Qal'at Sukkar, Nasiriyah, Basrah, Amarah, Qurnah, Artawi, Qal'at Salih and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged them and, at 0915 hours, drove them off.

(c) At 1100 on 3 August 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated

Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 missions, 14 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Samawah, Amarah, Lasaf, Salman, Jalibah, Artawi and Qurnah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1215 hours, drove them off.

(d) At 0855 hours on 4 August 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 34 missions, 32 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and two from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Amarah, Nu'maniyah, Ukhaydir, Lasaf, Samawah, Afak and southern Taqtaqanah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged them and, at 1115 hours, drove them off.

(e) At 0855 on 5 August 2000 United States and British F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 missions, 26 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and four from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Sukkar, Nukhayb, Lasaf, Salman, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Ukhaydir, Diwaniyah, Karbala, Razzazah, Hayy, Najaf, Kut, Nu'maniyah, Hashimiyah and Ushbayjah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1030 hours, drove them off.

(f) At 1025 on 6 August 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 32 missions, 22 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Basrah, Qal'at Salih, Qal'at Sukkar, Shatrah, Lasaf, Taqtaqanah, Samawah, Shinafiyah, Jalibah, Diwaniyah, Qurnah and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

(g) At 0955 hours on 7 August 2000 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 30 missions, 18 of them from Saudi territory with the support of an AWACS command and control aircraft operating inside Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti territory with the support of an E-2C command and control aircraft operating inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Nasiriyah, Salman, Razzazah, Samawah, Najaf, Karbala, Basrah, Diwaniyah, Qurnah and Amarah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged them and, at 1110 hours, drove them off.

This aggression illustrates the bellicose attitude being maintained by the United States of America and the United Kingdom towards Iraq. Since 1992, it has become a fixed policy aimed at undermining the country's sovereignty,

independence and territorial integrity and at the systematic and concerted destruction of Iraqi lives, infrastructure and civilian installations. It is a policy that has been affirmed in successive statements made by United States and British officials defending the measures being taken to enforce the no-flight zones.

The Government of Iraq categorically rejects the two so-called no-flight zones, which were imposed by unilateral decision of the United States of America and the United Kingdom and lack any legal basis. Iraq rejects all the consequences of this illegal decision and, in particular, the flimsy excuses and pretexts used by these countries in an attempt to justify their military aggression against our country.

The logistic support provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey to the Americans and the British makes these countries key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they bear international responsibility for actions that are deleterious to the people of Iraq.

The Government of Iraq, condemning these acts of aggression against civilian targets and Iraqi civilian installations, urges the Security Council to perform its assigned duties with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security in order to halt, end and prevent any recurrence of this constant and unwarranted aggression against an independent, sovereign State.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/803

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions of my Government, I have the honour to forward the attached Government statement issued by the Republic of Sierra Leone on 14 August 2000, welcoming the firm commitment made by the Security Council concerning the establishment of a special court in Sierra Leone (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim M. **Kamara**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-60860 (E) 150800

Annex to the letter dated 14 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The Government of Sierra Leone unreservedly welcomes the firm commitment made by the United Nations Security Council today to establish an independent special court to bring to justice persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law as well as Sierra Leonean criminal law in the territory of Sierra Leone.

By that resolution, the United Nations and the international community have gone beyond the mere expression of abhorrence and shock at the atrocities committed against the people of Sierra Leone. They have sent a clear message to perpetrators of hideous crimes that collective action is now being taken to end impunity in this country.

The people of Sierra Leone, in particular the victims of the atrocities, have been commended for their courage and resilience. They are determined to embark on the painful process of reconciliation and national reconstruction. However, they have not relinquished their right to demand truth and justice as the principal prerequisites for genuine reconciliation and lasting peace in the country.

The Government of Sierra Leone is aware that like the establishment of democracy, the administration of justice can be an expensive proposition, especially for such a war-devastated country as Sierra Leone. That is why it also welcomes the decision of the Security Council to request the Secretary-General, among other things, to include in his recommendations provisions for necessary international assistance for the establishment and efficient functioning of the special court.

For its part, the Government of Sierra Leone wishes to assure the Secretary-General of its cooperation in facilitating the work of the team of experts that he is about to dispatch to Sierra Leone. The Government expresses the hope that the necessary consultations and negotiations will be expedited so that the Security Council can formally establish the special court within the shortest possible time.

Meanwhile, on behalf of the people of Sierra Leone, the Government wishes to express its sincere thanks to the members of the Security Council and other States for their contribution to the drafting and adoption of this historic resolution. It is, by all accounts, a major step forward towards the establishment of justice and peace in Sierra Leone.

United Nations S/2000/804

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 15 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have been instructed by my Government to lodge a strong protest at the raid of the police of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) of the offices of the Committee of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for Cooperation with UNMIK, located at *Rudare* motel, at 4 a.m. on 14 August 2000. In the search of the premises carried out during the raid, UNMIK police harassed two employees of the Committee and held them handcuffed for 15 minutes.

This unprecedented act constitutes an illegal use of force against official representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the host country of the United Nations operation, who, in accordance with Yugoslav positive laws and Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), are charged with cooperating with UNMIK and KFOR.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-60854 (E) 150800

United Nations S/2000/804*

Security Council

Distr.: General
21 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 15 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have been instructed by my Government to lodge a strong protest at the raid of the police of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) of the offices of the Committee of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for Cooperation with UNMIK, located at *Rudare* motel, at 4 a.m. on 14 August 2000. In the search of the premises carried out during the raid, UNMIK police harassed two employees of the Committee and held them handcuffed for 15 minutes.

This unprecedented act constitutes an illegal use of force against official representatives of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the host country of the United Nations operation, who, in accordance with Yugoslav positive laws and Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), are charged with cooperating with UNMIK and KFOR.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

00-61490 (E) 220800

United Nations S/2000/805

Security Council

Distr.: General
15 August 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 15 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to recall our letters addressed to you dated 6 July 2000 (A/54/936-S/2000/661), 13 July 2000 (A/54/939-S/2000/689) and 4 August 2000 (A/54/957-S/2000/769), calling attention to the continuing Lebanese violations along the Line of Withdrawal. At present, the area of the Phatma Gate and several other areas continue to host daily barrages of boulders, exploding devices and other such articles from the Lebanese side, targeting Israelis across the border. To date, eight Israelis have been wounded by such attacks and the area remains tense, with the threat of escalation of the already delicate situation along the border. It should be emphasized that the Israeli soldiers along the Line have exercised maximum restraint in this highly charged atmosphere.

These hostile acts constitute an ongoing violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978), essential elements of which are the restoration of international peace and security and the return of the effective authority of the Government of Lebanon in the area. In addition, in its resolution 1310 (2000), the Council calls for the deployment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) in the area and for the Government of Lebanon to: "ensure the return of its effective authority and presence in the south, and in particular to proceed with a significant deployment of the Lebanese armed forces as soon as possible", and to "ensure a calm environment throughout the south" (paras. 6 and 7). Clearly, this must include taking full control over the area in proximity to the border with Israel, including the Phatma Gate, and preventing — rather than actively permitting and encouraging — the acts of disorder and violence vis-à-vis the Israeli side of the border.

It is a matter of grave concern that to date, no deployment of armed forces by any party has taken place in the area of the Phatma Gate, the most sensitive of border points between Israel and Lebanon, or , for that matter, in a few other tense points along the border. Should these daily provocations and acts of violence continue, there is a real danger of serious deterioration in the area, which could well lead to bloodshed — an outcome that all sides must act to prevent.

We trust that, in the light of this situation, you and the Security Council will take the necessary measures to ensure that Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 1310 (2000) are implemented in their entirety. The Government of Lebanon should, in this context, be called upon to carry out its responsibility to end

00-60884 (E) 150800

the violations from its territory, deploy its armed forces and restore its effective authority and control throughout the area, including the Phatma Gate.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aaron **Jacob**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2000/806

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 August 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Identical letters dated 15 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government I am transmitting to you the attached letter dated 14 August 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the barbaric crime committed by United States and British aircraft on 11 August 2000, with the support and assistance of the Saudi and Kuwaiti regimes, in bombing civilian installations and residential districts in Muthanna governorate in the south of Iraq, killing 2 people, wounding 19 others and causing substantial material damage. The Minister holds the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait fully responsible for these hostile acts and affirms Iraq's well-established right to take the necessary measures to defend its territory and to demand compensation for these acts of aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-60956 (E) 160800 170800

Annex to the identical letters dated 15 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Further to my letter dated 9 August 2000, I wish to inform you that, on 11 August 2000, United States and British aircraft committed a barbaric crime, following the series of earlier crimes against the innocent people of Iraq, in attacking a number of civilian installations and residential districts in Muthanna governorate in the south of Iraq which resulted in the death of 2 innocent citizens and injuries to 19 others, as well as causing substantial material damage. The details of this vile crime are given below.

At 2247 hours on the evening of 11 August 2000, 17 formations of United States and British aircraft flew 28 sorties from Saudi airspace and 10 from Kuwaiti airspace, supported by an AWACS aircraft from inside Saudi airspace and by an E-2C aircraft from inside Kuwaiti airspace. These aircraft overflew areas in Basra, Dhi Qar, Qadisiyah, Najaf and Muthanna governorates and attacked a residential quarter in the Khashabah district in the town of Samawah, killing 2 innocent citizens and injuring 19 others. The warehouses of the General Company for Building Materials, the Traffic Department, the Catering Centre and a branch of the Grain Processing Company were also destroyed, in addition to six residential houses and two civilian motor cars. Damage was also caused to refrigeration and electrical power plant, and the water supply to the town of Samawah in Muthanna governorate was cut off.

This brings to 18,645 the total number of armed sorties flown from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace by United States and British aircraft since the brutal aggression by the United States and the United Kingdom of 17 December 1998, which have resulted in 311 fatalities among civilians and 967 other casualties.

The Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom can no longer conceal their attitude towards Iraq and its Government and people, but persist in giving expression to their latent malice and spitting out their venom against innocent Iraqis, despising all humanitarian values and the principles and the Charter of the United Nations, and international law. In addition, the support given by the Saudi and Kuwaiti regimes to these aircraft denotes their continuing hostility to Iraq aimed at the lives of innocent Iraqis and the destruction of their property. These two regimes are participating directly in the aggression against Iraq by supporting the air strikes by United States and British aircraft and by offering facilities to the aircraft which take off from bases in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

This latest wicked aggression has thrown a revealing light on the persistence of the conspiratorial, hostile and malicious conduct of the Saudi and Kuwaiti rulers and on their feverish attempts to undermine the constancy, the will and the heroic steadfastness of the Iraqi people.

The continuing United States and British aggression against the steadfastness of Iraq has become a well-established policy of those two States to attain their political objectives as declared by the responsible officials of those two States. By the most elementary criteria of international practice, such aggression amounts to a glaring violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international

law and prevailing international custom, all of which confirm the rejection of the use or threat of force against the integrity or independence of any State.

The Government of Iraq, while holding the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait fully liable internationally for their hostile and provocative acts and for the resulting damage, reserves its full and well-established right, conferred by the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law and international practice, to take the necessary measures to defend the sovereignty of Iraqi territory and the safety of its people and to demand compensation for the human casualties and material and moral damage inflicted on it as a result of these hostile acts in accordance with the principle of international responsibility.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq

United Nations S/2000/807

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 August 2000
English
Original: Russian

Letter dated 15 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation dated 14 August 2000 in connection with the missile attacks made by the air forces of the United States of America and United Kingdom in the south of Iraq. I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) G. **Gatilov**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

00-61068 (E) 160800 160800

Annex to the letter dated 15 August 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

In the last few days the air forces of the United States of America and the United Kingdom have carried out missile attacks on the town of Samawa in the south of Iraq. As a result there have been casualties among peaceful civilians. In addition to homes, foodstores and humanitarian relief distribution centres have also been destroyed.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation considers that these actions are illegal under international law and that they must be stopped immediately.

The people who suffer from the destruction of food supply facilities are, first of all, ordinary Iraqis who are already experiencing enormous privations as a consequence of the sanctions regime. The efforts of the international community which are directed towards alleviating the catastrophic humanitarian situation in the country through the implementation of the corresponding United Nations programme are being undermined.

Strikes against Iraqi territory merely serve to heighten tension in the region. This is occurring at a time when the international community is becoming increasingly convinced that it is essential to step up the efforts to resolve the problem of Iraq by political and diplomatic means.

United Nations S/2000/808

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 August 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 15 August 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and subsequent to the letter addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, on 8 June 2000 concerning an attack on an Iraqi fishing boat by a patrol of the Kuwaiti regime inside Iraq's territorial waters (S/2000/570) and with reference also to the letter dated 19 June 2000 addressed to you by the Permanent Representative of Kuwait (S/2000/556), in which he denied the commission of such acts of aggression against Iraqi seamen by patrols of the Kuwaiti regime, I wish to enclose a videotape,* together with photographs, showing the effects of the attack on the Iraq seamen and the boat in which they were sailing and constituting material proof that armed patrols of the Kuwaiti regime are attacking Iraqi seamen inside Iraq's territorial waters.

I wish to deposit this evidence with you and to make it available to any States that wish to see it, as evidence of the Kuwaiti attacks. I also request you to intervene to prevent these infractions and acts of provocation carried out by the authorities of the Kuwaiti regime. We reaffirm that the Government of the Republic of Iraq reserves in full the inalienable right accorded to it by the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and international conventions to take whatever measures are necessary to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity and, in accordance with the principle of international responsibility, to seek compensation for the material and other damage done to it by these acts of aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The above-mentioned videotape together with photographs may be consulted at the Secretariat, United Nations and Specialized Agencies Collection, in Room L-260.

00-61192 (E) 170800 170800